THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

Highly Exciting News.

BATTLE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

Both Generals Manœuvring for Position.

SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF UNION TROOPS.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Corps Arrives at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 30.—The army movements for a few days past have been simply for position. The Federal forces have not retreated, except to improve their location, and they occupy Franklin to day, but will probably select for the battle-ground a position much nearer to Nashville. Skirmishing has occurred, with little or no advantage to either. The probabilities are that the battle will be fought within the next forty-eight hours. Our forces are in eager expectation, and the generals hopeful and confident.

Large accessions of troops have reached here, who have been sent to advantageous positions. Small detachments of Rebel cavalry are operating not far from Nashville, doing, however, no great damage. The railroad communication with Chattanooga is intact, and the trains are running regularly.

There is much excitement among the citizens on account of the near approach of Hood's army.

Major-General A. J. Smith's Corps reached here to-night.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

GREAT BATTLE IN TENNESSEE.

General Hood Defeated.

THE REBELS LOSE 6000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

General Thomas Takes One Thousand Prisoners.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL GENERAL.

Our Loss Only Five Hundred.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The following is the substance of a despatch from Mr. Truman to the New York *Times:*—

NASHVILLE, November 30, Midnight.—The enemy, at 4 P. M., made a heavy attack at Franklin with two corps, but after persistent fighting was repulsed at all points, with the loss of six thousand killed and wounded.

Our loss is about five hundred.

A Rebel brigadier and one thousand prisoners were taken.

LATER ADVICES.

Official Despatch from General Schofield.

THE GOOD NEWS FULLY CONFIRMED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The *Star* says:—The following highly important and gratifying despatch has just been received here. It illustrates the wisdom of the recent movement of the army under General Thomas, which the gold gamblers and secesh sympathizers construed into a retreat:—

FRANKLIN, Tenn., November 30, 1864.—Major-General Thomas:—The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with about two corps, commencing about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

He was repulsed at all points, with very heavy loss, probably five or six thousand men killed and wounded.

Our loss is probably not more than one tenth that number.

We have captured about 1000 men, including one brigadier-general.

(Signed) JAMES M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-Gen. Commanding Army in the Field.

The Report in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—General Schofield has successfully repulsed the advance of the Rebels towards Nashville. The particulars of the victory have not been received, but it is said to have been a brilliant affair.

LATEST NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S PROGRESS

Reiteration of Previous Reports

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Gentlemen who have seen Richmond papers of Monday, November 28, say that they contain despatches from Augusta, dated November 26, to the effect that Sherman had not approached that city, and repeat the statement in the Savannah papers of the 24th, that he had been defeated in his effort to cross the Oconee river; and further, that his attempt to march eastward had been baffled.

The Rebels claim that they still occupy Macon, and the *Enquirer* argues that Sherman cannot reach that city.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Impressing Slaves at Augusta.

ANTICIPATED TREACHERY OF THE CITIZENS OF AUGUSTA.

The Commandant Advised to Guard Against Foes Within and Sherman Without.

SHERMAN TAKING HIS EASE IN GEORGIA.

Marches Reported Averaging Only Seven Miles Per Day.

IMPORTANCE OF MACON AND AUGUSTA CONFESSED.

Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster Co-operating with Sherman.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AND GENERAL FOSTER CO-OPERATING WITH SHERMAN.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Elder, an escaped Union soldier from Charleston, who was picked up by one of Admiral Dahlgren's boats, has arrived at Chicago. He informs us that both Admiral Dahlgren and General Foster are cognizant of the movements of General Sherman, and are co-operating with him. Sherman is surely aiming at Savannah, where there are no real fortifications, and but two thousand men. The movement has already been made in over the connection of Wilmington and Charleston, and as soon as the probable time of Sherman's attack upon Savannah arrives, Foster will make a demonstration upon Charleston, Porter upon Wilmington, Grant upon Richmond, while Sheridan's column will be busy.

Elder confirms the statement of General Grant that the Confederacy is a shell. He says nothing can stop the onward progress of Sherman; that his advance guard can easily take Macon; that at Andersonville he will find only a few wrecks of men, all the healthy men having been removed; that Augusta and Savannah will easily fall into his hands, with the richest stores of negroes, cotton, and material yet found in the Confederacy.

The Latest Rebel Accounts.

THE CROSSING OF THE OCONEE—FORREST HANGING ON TO SHERMAN'S REAR.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 24th contains contradictory statements as to Sherman's movements, particularly as to crossing the Oconee river. It says that the column operating on the Georgia road kept the western side and struck off in the direction of Macon, as though contemplating a junction with the forces in that vicinity.

It is stated that a strong force of cavalry is following Sherman, and that it is not impossible that Forrest may ere long hang like a wolf on his rear and flanks.

SLOCUM'S COLUMN AT MADISON, REPORTED SIXTEEN THOUSAND STRONG.

From the Richmond Dispatch, November 28.

The Georgia papers publish a great deal about Sherman's movements, and nearly as much about our own, all of which it would be very imprudent to copy. It would be well ascertained that the left wing of Sherman's army, when it reached Madison, numbered sixteen thousand men. They burned the town when they left.

THE EXCITEMENT AT AUGUSTA—IMPRESSMENT OF NEGROES TO WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Augusta Register, November 21.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the anticipated advance of the enemy in this direction, would it not be well for our military authorities to impress the services of all the able-bodied negroes (free and slave) in our midst, to work upon the fortifications around the city? There are a great number to be seen listlessly looking on at the preparations being made for the safety of the city, who could and should be made serviceable at this hour. There are doubtless a great many now at work on the fortifications; but there are still a great many left in the city, who should have spades and shovels in their hands. AN OBSERVER.

TREACHERY ANTICIPATED AT AUGUSTA.

From the Augusta Register, November 21.

We find, upon visiting the different railroad depots, that our military authorities are exercising the proper vigilance.

We suggest that not only the railroads, but all the roads leading from the city, be most diligently guarded, and none be permitted to pass in the direction of the enemy.

In the approach of an enemy there will always be some cowardly and treacherous men, who to make fair terms with them, will escape to their camps and give what information can be gleaned.

Let our military men look to this; it is important.

THE RICHMOND PRESS ON SHERMAN'S ORDERS—SHERMAN TAKING HIS TIME IN GEORGIA.

From the Richmond Whig, November 3.

The Northern papers of the 24th publish General Sherman's orders to his army for the march in which he is now engaged. These orders are dated at Kingston on the 9th instant, just three days before the Yankee army was put in motion from Atlanta. They are highly interesting, and to some extent important; not so much in developing the ultimate intentions of Sherman as in showing the character of his movement, and in manifesting the difficulties which he anticipated and the manner in which he sought to provide against them.

The salient facts which force themselves on our attention are, in the first place, that Sherman had determined to cut loose from his communications, and to undertake this expedition without having any base of operations in his rear, thus being compelled, of course, to subsist on the country, or, in other words, to live from hand to mouth. The adoption of this course would seem to imply that he designed to convert his army into a movable or flying column, the great characteristic and object of which organization are celerity of movement—a condition generally considered indispensable to the successful issue of such expeditions, and even to their safety.

But in this case Sherman does not appear to aim at any such object. His orders are that his army is to move at the rate of fifteen miles a day—a degree of progress not at all consonant with the idea of rapidity of march which we usually associate with a flying column. There is one way, and but one way, it seems to us, to account for this incongruity; and that is, that Sherman, fully convinced, like the editors of the Yankee papers, that all the available force of the Confederacy was concentrated in the armies of Lee and Hood, and that both of those generals would be too much occupied or too far removed from the scene of the campaign to be able to detach any portion of their force to operate against him, entertained no fear of meeting any serious resistance to his advance, and anticipated no obstacles except those which might be interposed by the hostile but unorganized and unarmed population. These, indeed, seem to have suggested themselves to him; and to avert or prevent them, he adopts the system so much in vogue with his countrymen and which has already been carried to so high a pitch of perfection by Sherman and other Yankee commanders. In districts where the inhabitants attempt to impede his march by obstructing roads, burning bridges, or otherwise annoying his invading columns, devastation and ruin are to be dealt out; the intensity of the punishment to be proportionate to the magnitude of the offense.

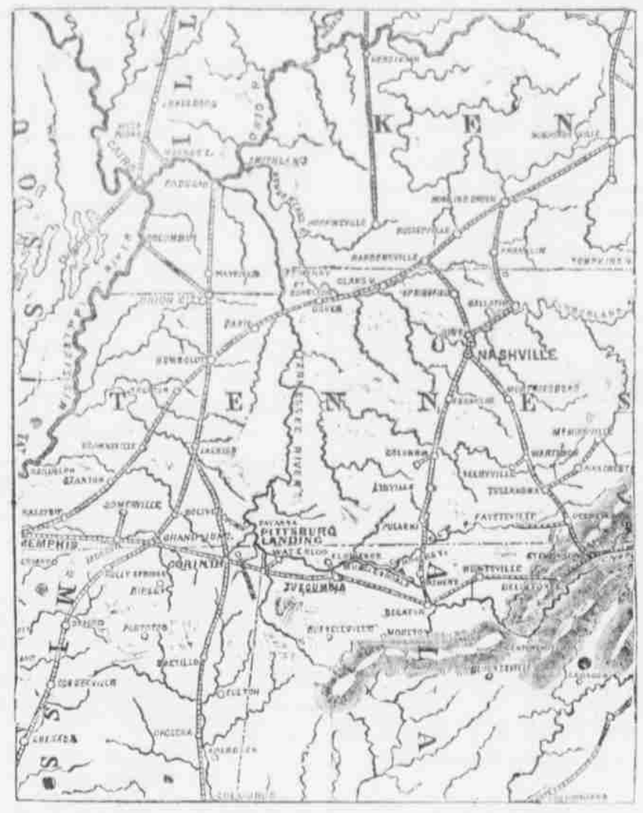
According to Sherman's code—and Sherman declares that he wishes to conduct war on civilized principles—it is the duty of a people to welcome invading foes not to hospitable graves, but to hospitable boards; to treat them by no means as enemies, but as friends, or at the worst as stranger guests; to feed them liberally on sweet potatoes, and hog, and hominy; and to build bridges for them and dig roads; and do all manner of amicable service. Else Sherman will ravage their fields, destroy their crops, burn their houses, and, perhaps, if he happens to be in a very bad humor, entirely extirpate them from the face of the earth. But should they behave themselves like good children, betray their country, and welcome their Yankee masters, then Sherman promises to do nothing more severe than to eat up their provisions and give them only a mild and gentle taste of starvation.

It will be observed that there is nothing in these orders to sustain the assertion of the Yankee prints that Sherman set out from Atlanta with thirty days' supply of subsistence. On the contrary, we are led to infer that he took nothing, or next to nothing, with him in the way of provisions. He distinctly tells his men that they are to rely on the country for food, and impresses on the various commanders the necessity of collecting in their wagons, by foraging, at least ten days' supply in advance. Having thus settled the commissariat question to his satisfaction, he seems to have settled down into the comfortable assurance that he will make a safe and easy march of fifteen miles per day, unembarrassed by obdurate Confederate soldiers, and unimpeded by anything like military resistance. It is encouraging to us to know that even this limited rate of advance has not, up to this date, been accomplished by the Yankee army. We do not intend to inform the Yankee newspapers where Sherman now is; but we feel no hesitation in asserting them that he is not in Charleston or Savannah, or either in Macon or Augusta; and that not one of those cities has even been threatened by his forces. We can tell them, likewise, that his march has been even more leisurely than he anticipated; and that, so far from accomplishing the modest fifteen miles a day, provided for in his orders, he has not attained much more, on an average, than the half of that rate.

It is now fifteen days since he left Atlanta. In a week he was to be in possession of Macon, and in twelve days of Augusta, and in a few days more of some other important point; but where is he now? We leave it to the Yankee papers to guess, supplying them only with the information that he has not found sweet potatoes very abundant in Georgia, and that hog and hominy have not been served up for the praridial entertainments of his bedevilled troops.

MAP OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,

Showing the Region Traversed by, and Present Position of Thomas' Union and Hood's Rebel Armies.


NASHVILLE
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LEBANON
MURFREESBORO
SHELBYVILLE
TULLAHOMA
WINCHESTER
FAYETTEVILLE
PULASKI
ATHENS
ELKTON
PULASKI
FLORENCE
TUSCUMBIA
DECATUR
MOULTON
COURTLAND
DECATUR
TUSCUMBIA
IUKA
CORINTH
PITTSBURG LANDING
SAVANNAH
HAMBURG
MEMPHIS
HOLLY SPRINGS
GRAND JUNCTION
OXFORD
WATER VALLEY
GRENADA
COLUMBUS
ABERDEEN
STARKVILLE
MACON
MERIDIAN
ENTERPRISE
DEMOPOLIS
SELMA
MARION
GREENSBORO
TUSCALOOSA
CENTREVILLE
MONTGOMERY
EUFAULA
TROY
GREENVILLE
LOUISVILLE
MILLEDGEVILLE
SANDERSVILLE
WASHINGTON
CRAWFORDVILLE
WARRENTON
GREENSBORO
MADISON
EATONTON
CLARKSVILLE
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Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

THREE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City of NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Matters are approaching a crisis in Middle Tennessee. General Hood, after his defeat at Columbia, retired across the Duck river, reorganized his army, and has again advanced, driving in our pickets, and forcing General THOMAS' outposts back towards Nashville. Franklin and Columbia have probably been evacuated by our troops, and General THOMAS will, no doubt, take a position and offer battle somewhere in the open country immediately south of Nashville. Our news from that region this morning indicates that a battle is momentarily expected, and, while it must take place within the next three days and must be bloody and desperate on both sides, there can be no doubt that success will attend our arms, as usual. That stern and careful General, THOMAS, has concentrated at Nashville and vicinity every available man, and has now under his command an army fully equal to that commanded by General HOOD. In addition to this he has ordered up from Paducah the army corps of the famous Pennsylvania chieftain, Gen. A. J. SMITH, which is known to be a very strong one, and bearing the noble record of having been victorious in every battle in which it has been engaged. General HOOD's design in this advance movement must be evident to the simplest mind. It is not that he hopes to destroy General THOMAS' army, but that he wishes to secure the salvation of his own, which is certainly in a most desperate condition. The design of the Rebels is to turn General THOMAS' position on the left of Nashville, and, moving towards Chattanooga, make good his escape to East Tennessee, where, joined by BRECKINRIDGE, he seeks rests and security in the mountains. In the event of the success of such a movement, he might attempt to secure stores, &c., from Kentucky, and then move to join General LEE. The movement is fraught with such risks, and has such little prospect of success, that we cannot understand how even that very eccentric man, General J. B. HOOD, could have adopted it. That General THOMAS will defeat him before Nashville we have no doubt. That he will pursue him vigorously is as certain, and the destruction of the Rebel army in Tennessee will be the result of the great plans of Lieutenant-General GRANT. It will be a source of satisfaction to the friends of the Union to know, in connection with this matter, that General JAMES H. WILSON, the distinguished cavalry leader, has thoroughly organized the cavalry corps of General THOMAS' army. With this auxiliary, success will not long be subject merely to our conjectures.

Since writing the above we see that Franklin *has* been attacked, and that the enemy has been repulsed, with the loss of six thousand in killed and wounded, and one thousand taken prisoners.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

The unstable and baseless character of the Rebellion is in nothing so strongly exemplified as in its financial condition. The currency of the so-called Confederate Government is fearfully below par. We mean, of course, the par of gold. A paper dollar issued from the money mill of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury is practically estimated in the South itself as worth about one cent, specie. Indeed, we are not quite sure that it is held at that valuation among the Southern people. We saw it stated only the other day that a "cord" of wood in Richmond was bringing upwards of one hundred dollars in Confederate funds; and we know that in the days that preceded the war, when bank notes were redeemable in gold and silver, a cord of wood in the South would not have cost more than three or four dollars.

But the price of a cord of wood is only a single illustration of the low opinion which the Rebels have of the credit of their own Government. The price of everything else is in the same proportion. Now from this depreciation of the Confederate treasury notes the world can draw *but* one inference, and that is that the Rebels themselves have little or no faith in the ultimate success of their cause. There is no better criterion of the confidence of a population, or of their want of confidence, in the soundness and prosperity of their Government, than the readiness or hesitation with which they accept its promises to pay. Judged by this rule, there is but a small modicum of belief among Southern men and women in the power of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his *confreres* to bring the seceded States safely and triumphantly out of the fearful trouble in which they have involved them.

No man who had a national and well-founded trust in the final success of the Rebellion, would stop for a moment to give the Rebel Government any necessary measure of credit as regards its fiscal fortunes. No one of intelligence can at all doubt that, were the Southern States able to succeed in this dreadful contest, and establish their political independence, they would, in such event, be entirely competent to redeem every dollar of debt they may contract in the war. Their material resources are quite abundant enough, when developed by industry in a time of peace, to liquidate in a few years a national indebtedness as large, or larger, than that of Great Britain. The cotton and rice and tobacco and sugar crops of the South would, under proper cultivation by paid labor and a judicious system of State and Federal taxation, be sufficient to produce a revenue amply adequate to meet the yearly interest on the public debt, and liquidate the principal within a comparatively brief period of time.

The Southern people all feel and understand this thoroughly. And yet they will not take the bonds of the Rebel Government, except at a *fearful* discount! Why is this, unless the Southern people are persuaded that the Rebellion must eventually, sooner or later, yield to the superior military and financial strength of the Nation? It is, indeed, a secret yet abiding conviction that the Confederate Government must go down in the conflict that is now waging which so reduces the value of its currency. Even the army is beginning to feel the strain of this disastrous depression of the Rebel finances, and a movement is already made in the Congress at Richmond to lighten its pressure on the Rebel officers and privates.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday advocates the passage of a bill now before Congress to provide uniforms and clothing for all officers holding rank inferior to brigadier-general. It takes the ground that their pay is insufficient to feed them and pay for their clothing too. In a majority of cases their clothing is either purchased by the officer's friends, or money is borrowed by individuals to pay for them. The article winds up with the following remarks:—

"A single general's pay in gold would do more to support the men and officers than twelve months' pay in the present currency. Indeed we would advise every officer and soldier to take one months' pay in gold and give a receipt for all pay during the remainder of the war. It would be economy on the part of the Government, and sound policy for the men. But we hope Congress will pass the bill providing uniforms."

The Confederate soldiers may fight without pay, and it has been a boast of the South that they do fight for principle and not for money. But they cannot fight without clothes. The want of food and raiment tells with signal force against the natural pluck and chivalry of the best of troops in all countries. Nothing will sooner bring the Rebel army to a surrender at discretion than starving stomachs and freezing bodies. The Rebel statesmen or legislators seem to comprehend this important physiological and psychological fact, and they are proceeding with all due haste to make provision for it. In the Rebel Congress, on last Friday, a bill providing for the recovery of the currency from its depreciation by exempting it from taxation, and reassuring the public of its ultimate payment in full, and the determination to issue no more, was introduced, and it is said to be probable that the measure will be promptly carried through both Houses.

On the whole, the Rebel finances are in a bad, if not desperate plight, and are not likely to be retrieved by any human ingenuity. In the meanwhile the National Treasury is prosperous, and our people were never more confident of seeing the war successfully through.

GARIBALDI AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Rebel sheet published in London known as the *Index*, together with several English journals, have been recently circulating a story that GARIBALDI had changed his views regarding the American war. The story was gotten up for effect by a crazy-brained Scotchman, who published a letter stating that the great Italian had seen reason to recant his opinions hitherto expressed in favor of the North, and that now his whole sympathy was given to the South.

A loyal American wrote to GARIBALDI concerning the statement, and received an immediate reply, in which he remarks:—

"My opinion on the American question is well known. Not only do I hope from it *the abolition of slavery*, but I consider the question *to be one affecting all mankind, and woe to the world if the North does not come out victorious from this struggle*."

This is nailing the lie to the counter, but it will not be allowed publication in the *Index*; having started the falsehood, that mendacious sheet will stick to it. The English papers may feel ashamed, to a certain extent, of the share they took in slandering this distinguished soldier and friend of universal freedom. What will the English people think of such a wilful perversion of the truth? GARIBALDI is the idol of the masses; and it looks very much as if the British Cabinet, who advised him to leave the English shores, fearing the mighty enthusiasm which his presence was creating, had something to do with this Scotchman's letter. It would have proved a capital way of changing the feelings of the people towards GARIBALDI—the man of all men—whom they consider the Champion of Liberty.

But GARIBALDI puts the question at rest in unmistakable language, in a few sentences which will tell with power upon the minds of the English masses. He is a great and he is a good man. His heart is in our cause, and h's prayers are daily for our success in putting down this rebellion and the accursed despotism of slavery. He looks into the future, and sees how the result of the conflict is to affect mankind, either for benefit or for untold evil. He realizes that it is Civilization struggling with Ignorance and Barbarism, and he sounds the alarm—"Woe to the world if the North does not come out victorious!" Let us take new courage from the inspiriting words of GARIBALDI, and push forward to a glorious triumph for Freedom and the Right.

DEGENERATE DESCENDANTS.

Among the oldest families of which the Old Dominion boasts, may be found that of LEE. From the earliest settlement of the colony of Virginia, the bearers of its name held prominent places in the councils of the State, and in the army and Cabinet of the nation. When the oppression of Great Britain drove our forefathers to revolution, in the foremost of the fight, bearing the brunt of battle, stood the race of LEE. General HENRY LIGHTFOOT LEE, whose *soubriquet* was "Light-horse Harry," has written his exploits in the book of history, and Liberty has inscribed his name among her favored votaries. Generals CHARLES and HENRY LEE stood side by side with him in the bloody strife; and when Freedom was triumphant, and peace returned, upon the brows of them and their descendants has the nation for whose existence they fought continually showered honors. Numberless Congressmen, numerous generals, and several Senators have been selected from their family.

When, however, the Rebellion broke out the present generation bearing the distinguished name of LEE, forgetful of all the posts of trust, honor, and profit which the Government had showered upon them; unmindful of the oaths of fealty to the Constitution and the laws which they had so frequently reiterated, rose in arms, and with their perjured confreres attempted to betray the Government which had fostered and honored them. To their family has the nation to return thanks for the continuance of the strife. Without General R. E. LEE the hosts of Rebellion would long ere now have been broken and the supremacy of the lawful authority restored.

Among the leading Southern generals are three bearing their family name. General ROBERT EDWARD LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel Armies; Lieutenant-General STEPHEN DECATUR LEE; Major-General WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH LEE, and Brigadier-General GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS LEE.

They are the leaders and sustainers of the Southern power. Without them the tottering edifice would fall and grind to powder its corner-stone, and although by their talent it may for a short time delay its fall, yet, ere long, all the intellect of all the Cæsars and Napoleons of the earth could not delay its destruction. The end approaches, and with its fall will sink for ever the time-honored name of LEE. Let us inscribe on its tomb, "Died from the political depravity of the bearers of the name. Obit. 1865."

SOUTHERN REFUGES

Able computists announce that there are in our city, at the present time, over twenty-five thousand Southern refugees; and of that number, from the average which have come under our observation, we do not hesitate to declare that twenty thousand are Rebels at heart. Too cowardly to remain and fight for the cause which they in their hearts support, they have left their homes, fled from their friends, and sought refuge beneath the flag which they would, if they dared, trample under foot. After having found safety and freedom beneath the Government of the United States, instead of giving it their support in return for its protection, they spend their time in plotting mischief, and devising means of stabbing our nation in the back. The fruits of their busy cogitations have ripened, and the late nefarious attempt to destroy the metropolis is the result. The order of General DIX, consequent thereto, is the right deed at the right time, and it behoves the authorities of our city to announce to the "aristocratic" sojourners in our midst, that any such attempts in our city will be rewarded with like punishment.

The plan of registering all such refugees is an excellent one, and should be enforced. Some of our citizens may consider it a difficult matter to detect who among us are these runaway "chivalry," but no such difficulty need be anticipated. Most of them boast loudly of their Southern extraction, and, *mirabile dictu!* all we have ever met save been intimate friends of General LEE and acquaintances of JEFFERSON DAVIS. These are their claims; but we are able to assure of our readers, from a little knowledge of Southern society, that these boasted aristocrats are, in the sunny South, what Honorable J. A. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, termed "poor white trash, inferior even to the mud-sills of the North."

If any of them are in reality what they declare themselves to be, they would be the last to boast of their family. Imagine any one of the race of LEE, RHETT, WASHINGTON, CUSTIS, or PINCKNEY declaring to *every* one whom they met in the street that they owned negroes before they fled from their native land, and hid from their friends beneath a foeman's banner. Despite all the attempts at dignity with which our "Southern brethren" attempt to palm themselves upon the credulous of our city, they frequently cannot conceal the cloven foot, and their "we is's" and "the are's" cry out in unmistakable words, "We are poor trash!" "We are poor white trash!"

We regret to see that many of our citizens have adopted an idea that to be pro-slavery is to be aristocratic. Such an impression contains within itself the very essence of shoddyism. If your ancestors are such that you may be proud of them, then the very gentility which you claim will prevent you urging your claims upon others. If your pedigree is not such as to induce you to view it with complacency and pride, then to attempt by bombast and vulgarity to impose upon public credulity is only expose yourselves to general ridicule. Fall back upon TENNYSON, and say with him:—

—"From you blue heavens above us bent,
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent:
How'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

By such a course you will win for yourselves far more respect than by aping aristocracy or professing pro-slavery sentiments.

To every Southern refugee we would say a word of advice. Having been born in the Cotton States is no cause for pride at present, especially if you have deserted your home and hidden beneath the protection of your foes. We would advise the adoption of the German adage—

"Speech is silver, silence is golden."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrival of Deserters.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Expelled refugees and deserters from the South continue arriving on the increase daily. They all tell the same story—tired of Dixie, disgusted with Rebellion, and think it played out. Lincoln's re-election blights all their hopes. They say the South cannot fight four years longer.

Incendiary Fires.

Some incendiary fires occurred recently, and other attempts have been discovered, similar to those in New York. They are believed to be the work of Secessionists and Rebel emissaries.

German Opera.

The opera is crowded every night.

MARRIED.

FUGUET—DALLETT.—On Wednesday morning, November 30th, 1864, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, WILLIAM H. FUGUET to EMILY, daughter of the late John Dallett, all of this city.

GERHARD—SENDERLING.—On the evening of the 29th of November, ultimo, by Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. SAMUEL GERHARD and Miss ARABELLA, daughter of Rev. M. E. Senderling, M. D., both of Philadelphia.

HARBENSON—SUMNER.—On the 30th ultimo, by Rev. James Neil, Mr. HENRY HARBENSON, of the United States Navy, to Miss ISABEL SUMNER, of Philadelphia. (Village Record please copy.

DIED

BECK.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. MARIA, wife of Henry Beck, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Vigilant Association No. 8, and Daughters of America Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 935 Melon street, on Sunday after noon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CALAHAN.—On the 29th instant, PATRICK COLLAHAN, in the 36th year of his age, from the town of Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the South-west South Fire Engine No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Martin Calahan, No. 437 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

DECAN.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. JANE M. DECAN, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 S. Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon, December 3d, at 2 o'clock.

HALLAHAN.—On the 29th ultimo, DANIEL HALLAHAN, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mills street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. James Church, Eighteenth and Chestnut streets.

HALLOWELL.—On the 29th inst., FRANCIS A. HALLOWELL, son of Mary S. and the late Charles E. Hallowell, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1 Pine street, on Friday, December 2, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from Germantown. Private conveyances will be admitted within the gates.

KAULACK.—On Wednesday, November 30th, ultimo, HELENA EMMA, infant daughter of John W. and Helena E. Kaulack.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Vine street, on Friday, the 2d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEWBOLD.—On second day evening, 29th instant, of pneumonia, ELIZABETH H., wife of H. NEWBOLD.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1st N. Tenth street, Philadelphia, on Sixth day, the 2d instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

REES.—On the 30th ultimo, REBECCA REES, relict of George Rees, in the 85th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 336 S. Tenth street, on Saturday, December 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATMOUGH.—On Wednesday morning, November 30, at Chestnut Hill, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. Russell Thayer, Mrs. MARIA C. WATMOUGH, aged 76 years.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, December 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALRAVEN.

CURTAINS — NOVELTIES IN RICH CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines. Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes. Constantly on hand, by DAVIS & NICHOLSON, Arch and Tenth streets.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in putting the above Telegraph in operation, and am now prepared to put them up in private families at the low price of $15 per annum. It is warranted to be the cheapest, simplest, and best Burglar Alarm ever introduced. It is in use in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and has given entire satisfaction. It is introduced without disfiguring the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York I have never failed. If the job is not put up to your satisfaction, after a trial of one week, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY, No. 912 CHESTNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES, PIANO FORTES

Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS, CABINET ORGANS.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Depository and Financial Agent OF THE UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS

Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,

10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 53 per cent. premium.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES

Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7-30 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., CASHIER.

11-19-12t

OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW UNITED STATES 5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, 11-15-1m Philadelphia.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

and-tf No. 39 S. THIRD STREET.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1,

BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,

11-19-10t by DREXEL & CO.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

9-8 No. 39 S. THIRD STREET.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7½ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $15, payable $5 on subscription and $5 on 1st January; stock of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 50,000 shares. Reserved surplus, April 1, $7,500 in shares.

Subscription of 5 shares, $25; of 10 shares, $50; of 20 shares, $100; of 50 shares, $250; of 100 shares, $500; of 200 shares, $1000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, which, or its equivalent, in dividend, every six months, at the option from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their special benefit, the profits being paid yearly to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Pottsville (near Broadmoor), with extensive Mining and Breaker Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Stone Works, large Mining Engines, Railroad cars, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full repair, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 100,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose veins, and from several other veins of excellent coal, situated within the lines of the Company, or two miles in length.

A branch of the Reliefmil Railroad extends to the mines of the company, over which the coal is daily sent to Philadelphia.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, at all the present coal prices of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the houses, within the usual distance of the Company's coal yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.

The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all collections are conducted on the cash principle.

For Circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.

Agent for Reading.—Mayer Beyer.

Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Schmoele.

WM. SCHMOELE, President.

A. D. JAMES, Secretary. 11-22-15t

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESTNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTORY. No. 723 KEUTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESTNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK Of the Great Play of CORIOLANUS, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Circles Seats at Trask Stand, Continental Hotel. 11-30

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., WILL DELIVER THREE LECTURES IN CONCERT HALL, AS FOLLOWS—

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, (As subject to new Lecture, entitled) "FACT AND FICTION."

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, "PECULIAR PEOPLE."

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, "TEMPERANCE."

These will be the only Lectures by Mr Gough in this city, during the season.

Tickets $1 each Lecture, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. The sale of tickets will begin at Morton's, No. 805 Chestnut street, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. They will also be sold at the Hall on morning of each Lecture.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at o'clock.

As the demand for tickets will undoubtedly be great, early application will be necessary to secure seats. 12-1

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN S. FORD.
Treasurer and Business Agent.....MORTON MCMICHAEL, JR.
New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, December 1 and 2,
Most positively the last Two Nights this season of the great Roman Tragedy,
"CORIOLANUS."

Caius Marcius.....Mr E. FORREST
Afterward "CORIOLANUS,"
Supported by
MADAME PONISI,
MISS ALICE GRAY,
MR J. McCULLOUGH,
MR FORREST

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.

The great Shakespearian Tragedy of KING LEAR is in active preparation.

The Box Books for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.

Admission, 50 and 25 cents.

Second Seats (Circle) additional. 11-30-3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS, NOVEMBER 30 AND DECEMBER 1. LAST WEEK.

Of the highly successful series of Dion Boucicault's thrilling Irish plays, in five acts, of

PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, PAUVRETTE, OR, UNDER THE SNOW, OR, UNDER THE SNOW, OR, UNDER THE SNOW.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, CORRECT COSTUMES, ORIGINAL MUSIC,

And the GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Among the many beautiful and startling Tableaux that occur during the course of the drama, the most prominent is THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE, WHICH IS NIGHTLY RECEIVED BY THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE, FROM AUDIENCES THAT PACK THE HOUSE IN EVERY PART.

PAUVRETTE IS A GENUINE SUCCESS. THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC Alike bestowing the most lavish praise upon its production.

The performance will conclude with an entirely new Farce, styled THE TWO ROSES. IN PREPARATION, JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 3, FIFTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, When PAUVRETTE will be presented in all its grandeur.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. HOME AGAIN. HOME AGAIN. First week of J. S. CLARKE. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Tom Taylor's Great Comedy of BABES IN THE WOOD. Jeremiah Beetle.....J. S. CLARKE To conclude with PAUL PRY. Paul Pry.....J. S. CLARKE Friday, Benefit of J. S. CLARKE

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, The young, beautiful favorite actress, MISS LAURA WESTERN, Will personate her double character of LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE, In the moral, emotional play of EAST LYNNE; EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT. OR, THE ELOPEMENT. Due notice will be given of the appearance of MISS WESTERN in a new play CECILLE; OR, LOVE AND HATE.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-28-1-1

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK. At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and OOATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should go on and enjoy. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time ascended. 11-16

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, No. 1025 CHESNUT Street, Together with the entire collection of the Institution. ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS. WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Directors.....CHARLES WARNER, CHARLES SARGENT. (Formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

In addition to the Great Troupe the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mr SAM SUTHERLY, Acrobats, Gymnasts and Equestrians, and Mr. and Mrs. KING, will appear this week in a second and daring Acts of Equestrianism. Messrs. G. H. HUTCHINSON and JOHN H. MURRAY will display the Spirit of Attack and Mrs. WARNER will introduce the same daring Horse Mystery, a passion of animals. The new Pantomime of the POLISH CONSCRIPTS will be performed. The great child wonder, young MASTER MARK, and the two LITTLE MISSES BROTHERS, have been engaged, and will shortly appear.

Prices remain the same—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, without fee, secured for the day and evening. Family Circle, 25 cents. Performances every day.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2 o'clock. 11-16

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL MY LOVE JEW GIRLS will send their answers to A. B., at the Telegraph Office instead of the Bulletin office.

NOTICE TO ALL THE JEW GIRLS ON Second street.—Please allow me to personate on Second street without failing to have with me a beauty, for I don't wish to see any Jew girl crazy for a Jew. (Signed) All this is the fault of the fathers of the Jew belle, because he does not know that a Presbyterian loom size is no daughter for Lafus. Address A. B., "Evening Telegraph" Office, No. 108 S. THIRD Street.

MISS JULY.—DEAR G——, YOURS WAS received with great pleasure; still I am very sorry that I cannot think of engaging myself with the daughter of a Citizen precinct. But should your father change his profession, and deal in apples and chestnuts, I think there might be some possibility of a match between us. Suppose that you are handsome, of course, and accomplished. I wish to be favored with your pictures, in exchange for mine. Yours, truly, A. B., "Telegraph" Office.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—HANDsome and convenient three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings, No. —S. SEVENTH Street. Price, only $4200, less cash; balance on mortgage. Large size possession. C. F. FOLWELL & SON, 11-29 No. 23 S. FIFTH Street.

LATEST. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET. LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, ALL SHAPES, BEST STYLES, LOWEST PRICES. "NEW CONTINENTAL HAT." BONNETS AT MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Nos. 235, 237, 239 Fourteenth street, Near New York Avenue, WASHINGTON, December 25, 1863.

Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $30 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.

JOHN A. ELLIS, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, 11-1 Department of Washington.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY AND Country Properties for Sale or Exchange. Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate are invited to call at our office and get a copy of our Register, which they will receive without being interrogated and without charge.

C. F. FOLWELL & SON, 11-26- No. 23 S. FIFTH Street.

ARE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, To favor the laudable practice of making VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Lyons Velvets, Fine Shawls, Black Silks, Rep Poplins, Merinos, Blankets, Good Chintzes, Plaid Shawls, Frost Cloths, Fine Silks, Blue Silks, Silk Poplins, De Laines, Piano Covers, Christmas Scarfs, Christmas Hdkfs. 12-1-1m

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES, AT $5 PER SHARE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.

Subscription Books are opened, and Subscriptions to the Capital Stock received at the office of

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO., No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

The offices of the Company, Nos. 23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, S. THIRD Street, will be opened on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864. 12-1-7t

W. D. SMITH, Treasurer. E. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

EASTWICK SKATING PARK, WEST SIDE OF GRAY'S FERRY BRIDGE. SEASON TICKETS can be had only until the 20th of December (when the Books will be closed) at the office of H. O. LOWRY, 12-1-6t No. 408 WALNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS closed Monday. Request list only open for a few days. To enter names on it, address or apply to DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Or, E. ROBINS, 12-1-6t No. 327 WALNUT Street.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., November 29, 1864.

NOTICE.—Medical officers of not less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged and desire to receive appointments as SURGEONS or ASSISTANT SURGEONS in the United States Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon-General, without delay.

J. W. BARNES, 12-1-6t&thsu1 Surgeon-General.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the MINCO OIL COMPANY, No. 510 WALNUT Street, Room No. 25. PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors of the Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office on and after the 10th instant, free of State taxes.

The books will be closed for transfer on the 8th instant at 3 P. M., and re-opened on the 11th.

12-1-8t P. W. WILTBANK, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office, 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 20th of December next, on all the Common Stock on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Where Common Stock names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

12-1-15t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, November 29, 1864.

Whereas, the SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY have made application to this Board for a license to construct a Breakwater across Race street, on the Delaware River, agreeably to a plan filed in the office, notice is hereby given that action on said application will be taken on MONDAY, December 5, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES S. WAYNE, Master Warden, 11-29-5t Port of Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE BEACON OIL Company, Second story, No. 20 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, November 26, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Beacon Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, December 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE ONLY ISSUE AND THE ONLY SOLUTION.

From the Times.

The continuance of this war, with all its terrible work, one day beyond an actual necessity, would be the most enormous of crime. It is of supreme moment, then, to both sides to know just what constitutes this necessity, and just where it will cease. On these points, northern opinions and southern opinions widely differ. But this difference is not so broad as is sometimes represented. A great many figments and a great many non-essentials have been constantly wrapped about the real issue. It cannot be too often stripped of these, North and South; it should be daily seen in its bare pith.

What is the North fighting for?

The Southern masses have been made to believe that the North has been fighting to destroy slavery, to overthrow State rights, and to subjugate and degrade Southern whites. All this is false. Too North, though it may destroy slavery in waging war, does not wage war to destroy slavery. There is nothing about slavery that would prevent the North from making peace to-morrow if it could. It is quite willing to leave the whole disposal of that subject to future peaceful and constitutional action. In no form or degree is the adherence of the South to slavery a part of our casus belli.

Nor do we fight to overthrow State rights. The North is still for maintaining to the last iota every right reserved to the States by the Constitution. We want no consolidated Government, and would tolerate none. So far as respects veritable Constitutional State rights, we make no quarrel with the South.

Nor do we fight to subdue or degrade the Southern people. We want them as our fellow-citizens, not as our subjects. We would share equally with them every constitutional right and privilege. We ask nothing inconsistent with honor, or with interest—nothing but what their fathers and our fathers deemed their greatest advantage and their highest glory.

The North is fighting purely and simply to save the unity of the nation. It has an absolute assurance that this unity is indispensable to the continuance of free and good government on this continent—that, without it, there will be ceaseless conflict, which will be forever exhausting the treasure and draining the blood of both regions until all ends in chaos. It is sometimes said that we are fighting for the supremacy of the Constitution. But the supremacy of the Constitution is not an ultimate end. Indeed, the Constitution is no end at all, but simply an instrument for securing the end, which end is the perpetuation of the Republic. Our only object is to keep the nation unbroken. That object secured, there is no domestic controversy, whether relating to the Constitution or not, which may not be peacefully settled. That object abandoned, strife must reign till all goes down in ruin.

What is the South fighting for?

There is a prevalent opinion here in the North that it is fighting for slavery. It is erroneous. Though a passion for slavery was the immediate occasion of the war, it does not now sustain the war. The South would buy triumph to-morrow, if it could, by a complete sacrifice of slavery. It would not now yield though it could take "a bond of fate" that by yielding it could save slavery. What Jeff. Davis told Colonel Jacques, in his confidential interview, is perfectly true—that slavery had now nothing to do with the war, and that the only question now involved is the question of Southern independence; that is to say, the independence of the "Confederacy."

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in his letter, which we published yesterday, treats "the ultimate absolute sovereignty of the several States" as the real issue. So does Mr. Hilliard. He says that "the great object which the South seeks to accomplish is to establish the right of each State to decide independently its own political system, and to determine for itself its relations which it will hold with other States." Mr. Boyce says in his speech, that "independence and sovereignty of the States is the great principle, without which we could not carry on the war." Even Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, whose resolutions to the Rebel Congress we publish this morning, and who is by far the most advanced peace man in Southern public life, talks of a peace agreed to by "commissioners appointed by the respective Governments," which will include, at least in the first stage, a recognition of Confederate independence, "or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character." There seems, then, to be a substantial agreement, both by Jeff. Davis and his opponents of every shade, that the sole object of the South is to vindicate and forever establish State independence and sovereignty. It is precisely that for which the South is fighting—exactly the converse of this national principle for which the North is fighting.

There is no such thing as reconciling those antagonistic principles. Either the Northern people must absolutely renounce the principles they inherited from their fathers, and which were once universal in the land, or the Southern people must altogether abandon the new-fangled dogmas of John C. Calhoun—or war, the *ultima ratio*, which in the history of the world has forever settled so many other similar issues, must have its perfect work.

We can tell the South, in all sincerity, that the Northern people will carry this war to any extremity rather than let the nationality be broken. This is the unalterable determination of nine-tenths of the Northern people, whether supporters or opponents of the present Lincoln Administration. They know that sooner or later they will break down the fighting power of the South. They know, too, that they can afterwards maintain the national authority over the South, if not with Southern acquiescence, on a basis of mutual respect, and good will, and civil equality, then by a throwing open of all the lands of the enemies of the Government to the permanent possession of every actual settler, from whatever quarter of the world, and the repeopling of the South by a loyal population. We are not willing to believe that the madness of the South will be so prolonged as to drive the Government to that resort. But that resort will be used, and even others sterner yet, if need be, sooner than let the nation be divided and destroyed. The national unity is our only safety. The South may be sure that it will be maintained at all costs.

OFFICIAL COUNTING.

From the Tribune.

The official count for Electors in Massachusetts shows:—

For Lincoln	126,742
For McClellan	48,745
Union majority	77,997

The count in New Jersey, as officially announced, is

For Lincoln	60,714
For McClellan	68,014
Democratic majority	7,300

In Ohio the official count, just finished on the home vote, shows the following totals:—

For Lincoln	224,308
For McClellan	195,811
Union majority	28,193

In Illinois the footings are as follows, though not yet officially declared:—

For Lincoln	189,497
For McClellan	158,349
Union majority	31,088

We have Wisconsin complete on the home vote, except that majorities only are given in six counties:—

For Lincoln	62,637
For McClellan	59,955
Union majority	2,682

From Kentucky returns are in from 99 counties, leaving 11 to be heard from:—

For Lincoln	91,064
For McClellan	97,044
Democratic majority	5,980

The official result for President in Indiana has not been announced:—

For Lincoln	150,160
For McClellan	130,057
Union majority	28,103

The exact result in Maryland, as officially declared, is as follows:—

	Home Soldiers.	Vote.	Total.
Lincoln	37,772	2,700	40,472
McClellan	32,218	821	33,039
Union majority	5,554	2,478	7,432

—A meteor was seen in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on Saturday last. It appeared in the heavens near the star Zeta Cephei, and passing in a northwesterly direction for a few degrees, exploded.

—Jeremiah Dodge, of Thetford, Vermont, formerly a prominent citizen in the county, committed suicide by cutting his throat on the morning of the 24th instant. He had been losing for several years.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS, FROM AUCTION, IN Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil-cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N.E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning, Ingrain Carpets all wool 75, 87, 31 to $1.00; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 62½ to 87½; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1.00; Hall and Hemp Carpets, 50c. to $1; Floor Oil Cloths, 37c. to $1.00; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1.00 to $3; Hall and Green Shading, 50c.; Blankets, $5 to $10; Comforters, $2; Quilts, $3 to $6; Flannels, Drillings, &c.; Velvet and Rugs, 75c. to $1.50; Shawls, $1 to $10; Scarfs, $2.50 to $5; Handkerchiefs, 10c. to $1.50; Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c.; Table Linens, $1.25 to $2; Cotton Flannels, 25c. to 50c.; Hosiery and Gloves, 12½ to 50c.; Corsets, 50c. to $2.50; Hosiery and Gloves, 12½ to 50c.; Corsets, 50c. to $2.50; Woollen Goods, Domestics, &c. N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts. 12-1-5t

SELLING OFF—REDUCTION IN PRICES.—In order to close out our stock before the end of January, we have made a GREAT REDUCTION in Fancy and other Goods, offering some very GREAT BARGAINS. Persons in want of Goods will do well to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell at very low prices. Goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS TRUSSES.
CORSETS FOR PRESENTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW STYLES OF CALICOES, FAST COLORS and best quality at 31 cts., and 50.
BEST AMERICAN FLANNELS.
Lower Goods and Prices than in the city.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT REDUCED PRICES.
PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES,
Brown, Purples, Wines, Greens, Modes, Browns and Blacks, from 50 to $1.00.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED CLOAKS AND OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Brown, Purples, Wines, Modes, Browns and Blacks, all the shades.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HANDSOME SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Rich Colored Poplins, Striped Poplins, Plaid Poplins, Plain Poplins, Plain Colored Gros de Rhine, Plain Colored Gros de Tours, Plain Colored Gros de Naples, Plain Colored Gros de Suez, Plain Colored Gros de Orleans, Plain Colored Gros de Londres, Plain Colored Gros de Paris, Plain Colored Gros de Lyons, Plain Colored Gros de Berlin, Plain Colored Gros de Vienna, Plain Colored Gros de Florence, Plain Colored Gros de Venice, Plain Colored Gros de Rome, Plain Colored Gros de Milan, Plain Colored Gros de Turin, Plain Colored Gros de Genoa, Plain Colored Gros de Palermo, Plain Colored Gros de Messina, Plain Colored Gros de Catania, Plain Colored Gros de Syracuse, Plain Colored Gros de Trapani, Plain Colored Gros de Marsala, Plain Colored Gros de Girgenti, Plain Colored Gros de Sciacca, Plain Colored Gros de Licata, Plain Colored Gros de Terranova, Plain Colored Gros de Augusta, Plain Colored Gros de Lentini, Plain Colored Gros de Caltagirone, Plain Colored Gros de Piazza, Plain Colored Gros de Enna, Plain Colored Gros de Nicosia, Plain Colored Gros de Sperlinga, Plain Colored Gros de Troina, Plain Colored Gros de Randazzo, Plain Colored Gros de Linguaglossa, Plain Colored Gros de Mascali, Plain Colored Gros de Acireale, Plain Colored Gros de Catania, Plain Colored Gros de Augusta, Plain Colored Gros de Lentini, Plain Colored Gros de Caltagirone, Plain Colored Gros de Piazza, Plain Colored Gros de Enna, Plain Colored Gros de Nicosia, Plain Colored Gros de Sperlinga, Plain Colored Gros de Troina, Plain Colored Gros de Randazzo, Plain Colored Gros de Linguaglossa, Plain Colored Gros de Mascali, Plain Colored Gros de Acireale.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
Every variety and quality, $2.50 to $5.
SILKS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Wedding Silks, Striped Silks, $7 to $15.
Brocade Silks, Striped, $11 to $40.
Watered Silks, Striped, $6 to $8.
Watered Silks, Striped, in every variety.
CHEAPEST DRESSING IN THE CITY.
Fine Heavy 4-4 Merinoes at 50c.
Excellent Moreens at 25c.
Wide Cambric Muslins at 12½c.
New York Mills Muslins at 20c.
Fine Cambric Muslins at 20c.
Fine Unbleached Muslins at 12½c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 12½c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 15c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 16c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 20c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 25c.
Yard wide Fine Unbleached Muslins at 30c.
5-4 Unbleached Muslins at 50c.
5-4 Extra Heavy Unbleached Muslins at 50c.
Extra Heavy Bleached Muslins at 50c.
Fine Cambric Muslins at 25c.
Linen Goods of all kinds, at very low prices.
Cloth Goods of all kinds, at very low prices.
H. SAMUEL & SON,
No. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.
11-30-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

F. M. NEEDLES
Is Daily Receiving
NOVELTIES IN
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
In every variety and at
REDUCED PRICES,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE
BLANKET STORE,
9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

BEST QUALITY
OF
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No 7, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, and 8, slightly soiled, suitable for evening wear, at
$1.25 PER PAIR,
BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
WARBURTON & SON,
11-1 1m*s No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies Dress Goods Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Cheniile Head Dresses. Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Dimple Gloves and Kids Buttons, Cloth Mermaid Silk Velvet Bands, Velvet Ribbons of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, and Worths; Fancy Bags and Cable Cords, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Black Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Switches of our own importation; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONSDALE, 103 NORTH EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-6

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Fifth Street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
9-6-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment.

WATER PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,	
BEAVER	" "
TWEED	" "
BEAVY RUBBER	" "
FROSTED BEAVER	" "
CHINCHILLA	" "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-5-tuthstu

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which they make a specialty in their business.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,
NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
11-16-thstu-tf Above Continental Hotel.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-2m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,
Begs leave to inform his esteemed customers that his present stock of
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
Surpasses that of any former importation. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compete with him. As to prices, quitting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers have to act again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps an large a variety, and in such entirely new styles, as no market save in Paris can offer:—
LADIES' WORK-BOXES,
JEWELLERY, GOLD AND GLOVE BOXES,
DESPATCH-BOXES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
FANS, WAVE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
CARVED AND FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES, CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CARAS, PORTE-MONNAIES, CIGAR CASES,
PURSES AND PORTEMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.
CH. ES, DOMINOES, LOTTOS,
CRIBBAGE, DRAUGHTS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS.
LAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very best variety, of every kind and size, from the finest, stylish, to the most common. Also, a thousand and one articles not enumerated, but well known to the public. Dealers supplied at Importers' prices. 11-30-2t

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Who would be a more acceptable Christmas present
FOR A GENERAL,
FOR A COLONEL,
FOR A MAJOR,
FOR A LIEUTENANT,
FOR A SURGEON,
than a handsome PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH and BELT, which can be obtained, on the shortest notice, from C. GEORGE W. SNOWDEN & BRO., Manufacturing Jewellers, Falcon Street Hall, No. 619 SANSOM street, Philadelphia. 11-29-12t

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.

Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, both of which are good styles and of fine quality.

THOMAS C. GARRETT,
11-30-2t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11 3 1m
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.

The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-22-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To select from a first-class assortment. Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,
Made into all the latest styles.
These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths3m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-3-6m

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-26-7m No. 239 MARKET STREET.

THE WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $850,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Working Capital, $25,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE.

The property of the Company consists of—

First. A tract of one hundred acres in fee simple, situated in Pleasant county, West Virginia, upon Hawkins Run, near the celebrated "Duck" wells. Upon this tract there is a new engine just arrived, with which it is intended to prosecute the development of the property with vigor. It is within one mile of Horse Neck, which is conceding to be in the heart of the oil territory, new wells being struck nearly every week. It is situated upon the great upheaval, now proven to be the best indication of oil territory in that region. Horse Neck, Burning Spring, and the oil territory to Ohio are all upon the upheaval. It is a well proven fact that it is necessary to strike a "disaster" in the rock in order to obtain a paying well, although in passing through the rock a show of oil may be obtained. It is this fact which makes a crevice upheaval of importance, as it causes many fissures or breaks in the strata.

Second. Leases of 1350 acres, on Fifteen Mile Run, Washington county, Ohio, as follows:—

Britton—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Moreno—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Moore—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Creighton—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Kelly—120 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Lucas—40 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Kline—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Gantz—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Cover—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Dreher—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Cuthbert—141 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Thompson—160 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Snider—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.
Wallick—80 acres, 15 years; Royalty, one-fifth the oil.

On the Britton, Moore, Snider, Wallick and Thompson there are engines with wells down respectively 500 feet, 300 feet and 200 feet.

On the Cuthbert there is a well down 200 feet, with engine on the ground.

On the Kline tract we have there the new Burning Spring.

Subscription Books are open at the office of
E. L. MOSS,
11-29-3t No. 23 DOCK STREET.

VOLCANIC OIL
AND
COAL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2500 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $1 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11-29

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$100,000
10,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1020 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. B. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

At a sold promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

THE CALF CREEK OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
Capital, $1,000,000. Shares, 100,000.
PAR VALUE $10.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE paid in full.....$2.50 per Share.
RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.....$40,000.

PRESIDENT—JAMES MCCUTCHEON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—WILLIAM BRICE.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES MCCUTCHEON, H. J. ADAMS,
HUGH CHAIG, GEORGE BOWDOIN,
WILLIAM BRICE, N. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY C. BUTCHER.

The Stock Book of the Company is now open at the Counting House of Messrs. MCCUTCHEON & COLLINS, No. 23 S. FRONT Street.

Subscribers, upon entering their names, will be required to pay fifty per cent. of their subscription, the balance in sixty days, when the certificates of stock will be ready for delivery.

The lands of the Company have been selected with the utmost care by some of the most experienced oil men and operators of the country, and consist of—First. About one hundred acres in Hughes' Run, on which they have one well in which they have just struck oil. This well, in the testimony of one Superintendent, as well as all connected with the Company, is a good well. It will be a steady yielding well, and will add to the Company's receipts at least fifty barrels per day, and probably it is believed, to pay a dividend to the stockholders on the whole capital. We are now enabling the action of necessary machinery to work the well.

Second. A tract of one hundred acres owned in fee by the Company.

Third. A tract of 50 acres, on a twenty years' lease, and subject to one-eighth of the oil as a royalty. Both of these are considered as oil territory, and are in close proximity to the Horse Neck and Burning Run territory, and to the lands of the Bull Creek Company. The wells on both of these are provided with rigs, and on tract No 3 we are erecting a heavy fabrication of all a description of new.

Further full information can be obtained at
ROOMS 2, 23 CORNING & COLLINS,
11-26-2w No. 23 S. FRONT Street.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of any desirable style of binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LEDGER SHEET do do
TRANSFER BOOK do do
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-1 No. 52 CHESNUT Street.

ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $600,000.
200,000 SHARES.
Working Capital, $25,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.50 PER SHARE.

This Company Own the Following Interests:

I.

The entire working interest in a lease of three (3) acres, on the celebrated
SMITH FARM.
On Allegheny river, five miles below the town of Franklin. On this lease is situated the
HUBBS' WELL.
Now producing THIRTY (30) BARRELS DAILY, half of which belongs to this Company. The derricks for two more wells are now being erected, and operations will at once be commenced. This region of the Allegheny river has been found to be highly productive; the new well lately struck on the Lee Farm is producing forty (40) barrels per day, also the new well on Brandon Island is now pumping sixty (60) barrels daily, and increasing, besides other wells of twenty and thirty barrels in the immediate vicinity.

II.

One-eighth (1-8) free interest in about 60 acres on a lease on the
H. McCLINTOCK FARM,
On Oil Creek, on which lease is situated two wells, producing EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY. On this lease three new wells are now being drilled and near completion, from which the Company will receive the one-eighth royalty. The farm is well known, from the fact that the "Rouse Independence Petroleum Company" own the land interest.

III.

The 1-64th working interest in the following described lots on the celebrated
HYDE AND EGBERT FARM,
On Oil Creek. In lot No. 5, on which there is a well now being tested. In lot No. 1, on which is situated the
TURTLE WELL.
In lot No. 6. On this lot the new
EGBERT WELL,
is now being drilled, and from the fact that it joins lot No. 7, on which is situated the
KEYSTONE WELL No IV,
Lately struck, it is expected that a large flowing well will be obtained on this lot.

In lot No. 8. This lot is situated between lots 7 and 9, known as the "Keystone Leases," which have proved themselves to be the very best of territory. On this lot is situated the
GETTYSBURG WELL,
Which is now being drilled deeper, as the tools which had been fast are removed, and from the indications a large yield is expected.

In lot No. 10, on which preparations are being made to sink a well.

In lot No. 19. This lot is particularly well situated, adjoining the lot No. 28, on which is situated the new Flowing Well
COQUETTE.
Said to be producing six hundred barrels per day (the striking of this well advanced the Maple Shade Company's stock from $17 to $41 per share). Preparations will be at once commenced to sink a well on this lot.

In lot No. 20, which is advantageously situated from its proximity to the Keystone leases and the Jersey Well.

In lot No. 21, on which is situated the celebrated
JERSEY WELL,
Now producing about 350 BARRELS PER DAY. This is one of the largest Flowing Wells on the Creek.

In lot No. 28, on which is situated the KEPLER WELL. The
HYDE AND EGBERT FARM
Is acknowledged to be one of the best producing farms in the whole region.

The following remarks are taken from the financial columns of the Philadelphia "Press," of November 16, 1864:—

"The excitement in oil stocks is still increasing, and the prices of some of the producing companies have materially advanced. We notice the company situated on the Hyde and Egbert farm, which is considered one of the best on Oil Creek, having rapidly advanced within the last few days. This is owing to some large wells having been lately struck on this property, one flowing about a thousand barrels per day, and one flowing two hundred barrels per day. The entire yield of this farm is now between fifteen hundred and two thousand barrels per day, and some of the companies located on the 'Maple Shade,' 'Hyde Farm,' 'Rock,' 'Egbert,' and 'Mineral,' have had their incomes doubled by the above new wells going down on the farm, on one of which the largest oil crevice yet found is said to have been struck."

IV.

The seventh (1-7) working interest in two acres and eighteen perches on Cherry Run, on which is situated the
REED WELL,
now producing some 80 BARRELS PER DAY. This well is one of the most reliable, and has been daily increasing, and the striking of it has proved the fact that Cherry Run property is among the most reliable and productive in the oil region.

V.

The entire lead interest in twelve acres on Cherry Run, about three-fourths of a mile above the Reed Well. This property is well located, being all leasable, and FIVE WELLS are now being drilled on it, TWO of which are near completion, and according to the leases granted, FIVE MORE WELLS are to be commenced on the property within one hundred days from November 1, 1864. This interest is expected to increase the yield of the Company to a large amount.

VI.

Forty acres, in one single, on Cherry Run, above the twelve acres owned by the Company. On the adjoining farms great activity now exists, derricks being erected and wells drilled. Two derricks are now being erected, and the development of the property will be prosecuted vigorously.

The following extracts are from an editorial of the "Public Ledger," November 19, 1864:—

"One of the most remarkable features about the present oil excitement is that, while the territory known to possess oil is so rapidly extending in area, the older settled portions where most oil has been drawn on to daily reading in price. The price, too, is higher than ever, now being eleven dollars and a half per barrel at the wells now. Yet, all around oil crevices are already known and are of greater extent than those before known. The whole of Cherry Run may be said to have come into the market since the beginning of the year, and is now considered the most valuable territory on which to invest. Wells are supposed never to fail on it.

The Company are now receiving from the producing interest, FIFTY-FOUR (54) BARRELS OF OIL DAILY, which will enable them to pay a handsome and prompt dividend on an outlay, an interest in EIGHTEEN WELLS in various stages of completion, TWO on Allegheny river, from which they will receive HALF the oil; THREE on Maidenlock Farm, from which they will receive ONE-EIGHTH the oil; FIVE on Cherry Run, HALF the oil; TWO on Cherry Run, ALL the oil; and SIX on the Hyde and Egbert Farm.

Where wells have met the usual success, the production by the Company will be increased to a large amount within the next ninety days.

Twenty-five thousand dollars will be retained in the Treasury, for the purpose of developing the lands of the Company.

Subscriptions will be received to the above Company at
No. 528 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM NO. 7.

TERMS.—One dollar on subscribing, and one dollar and fifty cents on the 15th of December, 1864. 11-26-6t

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY.

Venango County, Pennsylvania.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,
$500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $40,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Pethlehem Iron Works.
Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.
Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, N. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 920 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. E. W. FAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Mr. BILL BURGWIN, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. RUSH BRADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.
Mr. J. J. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.
Mr. WILLIAM G. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 215 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one good flowing Well and another nearly completed, with tankage, tornpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of
MESSRS. COOPER & GRAFF,
No. 11 EXCHANGE, and
Mr. S HARVEY THOMAS,
No. 312 WALNUT STREET.
Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-24-6t

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE HOOVER & MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.
Office, No. 209 S. FOURTH Street, below Walnut, back room, first floor.

CAPITAL, $200,000; SHARES, 20,000; PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company is situated on the Allegheny river, and embraces within a distance of about two and a-half miles from the town of Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and upon the same side of said River.

It consists of the entire working interest (which is one-half of the Oil produced) in a Lease and Oil Well located on the well known "Hoover Farm," celebrated as among

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

ROGER A. PRYOR IN NEW YORK.

His Committal to Fort Lafayette—How he Looks and What he Says.

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, whose capture was reported in a despatch yesterday, arrived in this city by the "Owl" train from Washington at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, in custody of Brigadier-General Wessells and Lieutenant William G. Shaw. The party took breakfast at the Merchants Hotel, in Courtland street, and at seven o'clock started for Fort Lafayette, where Pryor is now safely confined.

Pryor is apparently quite cheerful, though he is by no means pleased with his situation and prospects. His manner is confident, with a dash of his usual swagger; but he converses freely about his capture.

In stature he is tall; he wears long black hair, combed towards the back of his head and falling behind his ears; his countenance has a boyish expression, and his age is thirty-five years. He is dressed in a plain though good suit of "Confederate grey," including a blouse; he also wears a shawl, which was given him in Washington, a black felt hat, and a pair of ordinary cavalry boots. Altogether, his attire is much better than could have been expected—far superior to that of any other Rebel officer who has been brought to this city during the war.

PRYOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAPTURE.

Pryor does not complain of his capture. He says he supposes that on the principle that "all is fair in war," his capture (which was made while he was endeavoring to exchange papers with our pickets) cannot be considered unfair. He corrects the statements made in some of the morning journals that he was captured by the 2d Corps, and says that the 9th Corps deserves the credit of that act. He declares that he did not know that he was in danger until he saw five or six men with their guns pointed at his head. Even then, he says, he made a movement to draw his pistol, but concluded to surrender. He adds that our troops did not get his horse—an animal which, according to his statement, is the best in the "Confederacy."

WHAT HE SAYS OF GENERAL SHERMAN AND OF THE SOUTHERNERS HERE.

Pryor contradicts the accounts in the papers in which he is represented to have said that Macon and Milledgeville were captured, and that Augusta had probably fallen. He says, however, that in his opinion General Sherman is the ablest officer in our army, and that in the South it is believed the "Confederacy" has more to fear from his movements than those in progress elsewhere.

Pryor remarked that he had heard there was a large number of Southern refugees in this city, and inquired how many there were. The reply was, "Twenty-five or thirty thousand." Pryor rejoined that these persons had "conducted themselves shamefully" in having left "their country" when they were so much needed. He thought they should have self-respect enough to induce them to return.

INCIDENTS.

Pryor registered his name on the books of the Merchants' Hotel, in a large and angular hand, as follows:—"Roger A. Pryor, Fort Lafayette." It is a curious signature, and attracts attention. The names of General Wessells and Lieutenant Shaw follow that of Pryor.

At breakfast, before daylight, a considerable number of persons sat at the table with the officers and the prisoner; but Pryor was not known to the guests of the hotel, and care was taken that his presence should not excite attention.

The fact that he was at the hotel was not generally known till about five minutes before his departure, when some demonstrations were made by the guests, who desired to look at him. He was well treated by all.

At 7 o'clock the party walked down Broadway to Hamilton Ferry, to take the city railroad cars in Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton, whence Pryor was transferred to Fort Lafayette. The few persons who were in the streets at that hour looked at Pryor with some curiosity, on account of his Rebel uniform, but it does not appear that he was recognized.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Pryor, at the beginning of the war, was one of the most bitter Rebels, and was foremost in urging the secession of his State (Virginia) from the Union. Soon after the organization of the Rebel army he was made a brigadier-general, but through disobedience of orders was dismissed from the service by Beauregard. He, however, enlisted as a private, and but little was heard of him for the past year or two until his capture the other day.

Pryor is comparatively a young man, probably not over thirty-five or thirty-six. In 1852 he was editor of a paper in an obscure town in Virginia called the *South-Side Democrat*. The editorials exhibited marked ability, and attracted much attention at Washington and other political centres. About this time the old Washington *Union* was in the hands of General Armstrong and Andrew J. Donelson. The establishment did not pay, from the fact that the Government printing had been given to another party. About the close of the year Donelson retired in disgust and went to Tennessee. He had been the leading writer for the *Union*, and his retiracy compelled General Armstrong, who was no writer, to call to his aid editorial assistance.

Pryor was brought to Washington, and for several months edited the *Union* with marked ability. Among other gentlemen with whom Pryor became intimate in Washington was Bodisco, the Russian Minister. Just about this time the agitation of the abolishment of serfdom was going on in Russia, and the Southern members of Congress, true in their instincts, were bitter against the Czar and his policy. Pryor undertook a vindication of Russia in a lengthy article, supposed to have been suggested by Bodisco. Whether this was true or not was not definitely settled. But at all events the Southerners in Washington raised a hue and cry against the article, and Pryor was sent adrift, without the privilege of defending himself in the *Union*. He was compelled to make this defence in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* a day or two after.

The explanation ought to have been satisfactory to the most ultra fire-eater, but he was under the ban of suspicion and lost caste among the slavery worshippers. He retired to Virginia, and redeemed himself by a most devoted adherence to the slave power. For this he was sent to Congress, and during the session of 1859 made some noise at the National Capital. His affair with Potter, of Wisconsin, in which he challenged to a duel, and then declined on account of Potter selecting the favorite Southern weapon—the bowie knife—will not soon be forgotten. Since the war he has had many ups and downs, being a general, a private, a captain, and now a prisoner in Washington. He arrived in the city on Tuesday morning, and on his way up Pennsylvania avenue is said to have evinced a great deal of *nonchalance*, with United States officers on each side of him. He sauntered along smoking his cigar and bowing familiarly to old acquaintance whom he met on his way to the Old Capitol. He was dressed in a good suit of Confederate grey, and his long hair and well-developed moustache gave him quite a *distingue* appearance.

List of Exchanged Prisoners Arriving from Savannah.

Our reporter at Annapolis furnishes us the annexed list of returned Pennsylvania and Maryland prisoners lately arrived at Annapolis:—

Pennsylvania—John Sweeny, G, 99th Inf.; Corp. S. W. Salmon, C, 145th Inf.; John Long, D, 95th Inf.; M. Hartingan, D, and A. Harper, E, 45th Inf.; Jos. Pontius, M, 13th Cav.; Corp. H. Underhan, D, 1st Cav.; W. Wharton, A, 55th Inf.; Jacob Burkey, I, 54th Inf.; S. W. Norris, C, 53d Inf.; O. Stratton, F, 119th Inf.; John Adamson, E, 141st Inf.; L. B. Costa, H, 198th Inf.; John Smith, B, 3d Cav.

Maryland—C. W. Brown, H, 2d Inf.; John Magraw, G, 9th Inf.; John Connolly, A, 9th Inf.; Corp. D. Newcarner, D, 1st Cav.; J. W. Rager, B, 1st Cav.; John H. Jones, B, 1st Art.; N. Sinner, E, 2d Inf.; Serg. Samuel Beard, F, 1st Cav.; H. Eddy, D, 1st Bat.; Jos. Parsons, A, 2d Inf.; John M. Smith, C, 9th Inf.

Regulars—Wm. Hannan, C, 4th U. S. Inf.; C. Mitchell, B, 5th Art.; D. L. Goodwin, K, 1st Art.; J. H. Ryan, I, 4th Art.; Corp. George Knell, F, 16th Art.

DIED.—Major George W. Wray, of General Magruder's staff, died recently, and was buried at Galveston. Major Wray was a native of Hampton, Virginia. His family resides in Warren county.—*Texas paper.*

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN, the brave and honored son of Illinois, says the *St. Louis Democrat* of Saturday, is on his way to Washington, to join his command in Georgia, from an easterly direction.

SIGNIFICANT FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond papers of Monday are absolutely *mum* upon the subject of Sherman's movement. This is most significant of Sherman's success. There can be no doubt that Sherman "has struck oil!"

—A young and singularly beautiful girl, not yet sixteen years of age, who six months ago was petted as a beautiful and brilliant scholar, with every advantage that wealth and influence could secure, was an inmate of the New Haven Station House on Friday last. Twice has she escaped to New York, and a second time has been rescued and brought home to her friends, who have tried ineffectually to reform her.

Marmaduke's Capture—The Boy Hero's Letter.

NEAR BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, November 21, 1864.—Editors *Missouri Democrat*:—For the correct information of yourself, Clifford Thompson, and your readers generally, you will please insert in the *Democrat* a letter to me, the boy's father, describing the capture of the Rebel General Marmaduke. By the following you will see that this honor does not belong to a Kansas or Missouri State Militia boy, but to an Iowa boy.

Yours, H. DUNLAVY.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, GENERAL HOSPITAL, October 29, 1864.—Dear Father: * * * The Rebels made a stand, when General Pleasonton ordered us "left front," in line and charge, which was magnificently done. The General never halted, but charged their lines, and drove them before him, and the only sound that could be heard save the thunder of the cannon and the roar of the small arms was the clarion voice of the gallant General shouting, amid the din, "Come on, my brave boys!" The first shell that reached the 3d Iowa Cavalry exploded right in front of me, throwing the pieces all around me and filling my eyes with dust and dirt. One piece struck me on the right wrist, and another struck my horse on the knee, cutting it badly. As soon as I got the dirt out of my eyes, and the sick spell, which the shock occasioned, passed on, I put spurs to catch up with the command, but could not find Company D, but fell in with Company C, and thinking I could fight as well there as any place, I stayed in it. I had fired five shots, when, to my right, I saw some Rebels, dressed in the Federal uniform, and mistaking them for Union soldiers, started towards them. They were at this time running. When I got within a short distance of them General Marmaduke saw me shooting at the "Butternuts," and he mistook me for a Rebel (as he had so many dressed in our uniform), and started towards me, cursing me for shooting at him. I saw he was mistaken, and that I had all the advantage of him, so I let him come up within 30 steps of me, when I levelled my carbine upon his breast and ordered him to surrender. He was rising rapidly, and before he could ride up was close to my side. He had no arms except a revolver; this he turned in his hand, and, presenting the breech to me, said, "I surrender myself a prisoner of war," at the same time telling me he was General Marmaduke, and requesting me to take him to General Pleasonton. I did not know where Pleasonton was, and therefore took my prisoner to General Curtis. The General thanked me, and told me to keep the revolver until further orders, but the officers say that I will get to keep it. The officers have nearly all extended to me their congratulations, and say they are satisfied with me as a soldier.

I remain your affectionate son,

JAMES DUNLAVY.

Sketch of the City of Augusta, Ga.

Most are of the opinion that Augusta, Georgia, will be the next object of Sherman's attentions. This, however, is by no means certain, even if it is now probable. It is pretty evident that Lee has concentrated there his main opposition of veterans, and it would only draw Sherman out of his regular course, lose him much time, and expose him to great peril. It is most likely he will push on for Savannah. Augusta, however, would be a rich prize for him, and we hope he may so manœuvre as to get it into his possession.

Augusta is undoubtedly one of the most important cities of the South. It is situated on the southwest bank of the Savannah river, one hundred and twenty miles from its mouth, and has river and railroad connections with the coast at Savannah and Charleston. It is handsomely built, many of the houses being spacious and elegant, and has a population of about twenty thousand inhabitants. As the capital of Richmond county, it has a spacious city hall, court house and jail, while a government arsenal, powder mill, hospitals, and several other public buildings grace the city. A canal nine miles in length, furnishing an immense water power to the city, has attracted a large number of manufacturers to the vicinity, and many important manufactories and rolling mills have been in operation here for years.

The war has added new importance to these. The State Arsenal has been seized and enlarged by the Rebel authorities, and a large powder mill has been erected. A number of other works have also been built by the Rebels, until the city is almost absorbed in the production of materials of war. Among these works are the following:—Confederate States Government Works—Col. G. W. Rains, commander; Major John G. Barnwell, ordnance officer. Atlanta Arsenal—Colonel M. H. Wright, commander; Captain J. H. Ansley, assistant. Nitre and Mining Bureau—W. A. Pratt, superintendent. Powder mills.

The following is the organization of the garrison of the city:—Brigadier-General B. D. Fry, Post Commandant; Captain George G. McWhorter, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. P. Baltzell, Provost Marshal; Colonel William M. Browne, Colonel commanding conscripts; Rigdon Guards, Georgia militia—H. P. Williams, Orderly Sergeant. Beauregard Rifles, Georgia militia—H. L. Meeling, Orderly Sergeant. Silver Grays, Georgia militia—C. H. Rogers, Orderly Sergeant. Wright Local Guards, Georgia militia—J. P. Holmes, Second Lieutenant commanding. Barnes Battery, Georgia Militia—G. T. Barnes, Captain. Wheeler Dragoons, Georgia militia—P. H. Primrose, Lieutenant commanding.

Immediately after the fall of Atlanta the Rebel Government decided upon fortifying Augusta, as well as Macon and other points. Major C. L. Sayre, of the Rebel Inspector-General's Department, was authorized to impress slaves in the counties of Richmond, Burke, Jefferson, Glascock, Warren, Columbia, and Criven, and for a month past a large force has been engaged upon these works. Unless a large force of veteran troops has been pushed forward into Augusta to hold these works—and we are sure they have—Slocum could walk over them against all the militia that can be gathered together in the surrounding counties. The destruction of the works at Augusta would be a serious blow to the Confederacy.

FEMALE SOLDIERS.—Mary and Mollie Bell, *alias* Tom Parker and Bob Morgan, were brought to this city, *via* Central cars, last night, dressed in soldiers' garbs. Mollie was interesting and sprightly, and looked every inch a snug little soldier boy; her cousin, Mary, was rather reserved and gloomy, and did not make such a favorable impression as the other. They are from Southwestern Virginia, have been in the service two years, and it is said that during that time they have followed General Early through all the battles, killing more than a dozen Yankees with their own guns. Captain Dosser, Assistant Provost Marshal, committed them to Castle Thunder till such time as other provision can be made for their welfare.—*Richmond Whig.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night and to-morrow (Friday), the last nights of *Cordelanus*.

EDWIN FORREST AS "KING LEAR."

By Douglas Jerrold—London, March 9, 1849.

"A more truthful, feeling, and artistical display of genuine acting we never witnessed. From the first scene to the last he was the 'Lear' of our immortal bard. Not a line, look, or gesture told of Mr. Forrest, but 'Lear' was 'Lear' from the first scene to the last. We never saw madness so perfectly portrayed. It was true to nature, painful to us; and to the utter absence of mannerism, affecting, noble, and overwhelming. Such an effect, may, nay must, be attributed to the heroic triumph achieved by Mr. Forrest in this difficult part. By his display of Thursday evening, Mr. Forrest has stamped himself a swan of genius. We candidly confess we did not think it was in him, and we were as much electrified as every one in the house. The whole audience, in fact, were taken by surprise; and the unanimous cheering at the conclusion of each act must have convinced Mr. Forrest how fully his performance was appreciated. He must have been gratified, for the expressions of delight which greeted him were as heartfelt as they were merited. The imprecation, at the conclusion of the first act, was most impressively and admirably delivered, and drew down thunders of applause from one and all. We never heard this awful curse so powerfully uttered. It was dreadful from its intenseness and reality. Had we space we could point out numberless excellencies in Mr. Forrest's performance. A more talented exhibition we never wish to see, it is impossible to imagine anything more intellectual; the care and study bestowed on the part must have been great, and the actor has identified himself completely with it. It is refreshing now-a-days to see one of Shakespeare's plays so brought before us, and we feel exceedingly obliged to Mr. Forrest for having reminded us of the palmiest days of Kemble and Kean; and when we add that his 'Lear' is equal in every respect to that of the two mighty tragedians whose names are hallowed by the admirers of genius, we think we can scarcely bestow higher praise."

We are glad to announce that Mr. Forrest will appear as "King Lear" on Monday, December 5.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—At this establishment, which is winning for itself a fine reputation for its beautiful and extensive scenery, its efficient orchestra, and the good and even acting of its company, Boucicault's *Jessie Brown* will be produced on Monday evening. The original costumes and the original music will be employed. Such pains have hitherto been taken with the production of this class of pieces, that the public is warranted in expecting perfection of the forthcoming revival. During the run of *Pauvrette*, so large have been the audiences that the attraction of the expensive star system has judiciously been discarded.

FOURTH EDITION

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

REPORTS ABOUT SHERMAN.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

Augusta and Savannah not yet Attacked.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Richmond papers of Tuesday have been received here. While they will not say where Sherman is, they are full of ominous paragraphs, such as the following:—that "Sherman is floundering in Central Georgia," and that the "Railroad from Savannah to Macon is still running."

Kilpatrick is reported as marching down the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee with 5000 Yankee cavalry, destroying everything in his progress, but as he is subsequently reported as repulsed on the Ocmulgee river, it is doubtful as to the truth of either statement. It is evident that up to Monday evening we had not attacked either Augusta or Savannah.

Rebel Attempt to Burn Government Stores—Arrest of the Incendiaries.

CAIRO, November 30.—The Memphis papers of yesterday give a detailed account of a plot by Rebel agents to burn the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot and Government stores, property valued at two millions of dollars. The plot was discovered by the United States detectives, to whom the matter was entrusted by General Washburne, and the incendiaries were caught in the act of firing the buildings.

It is alleged that these emissaries were to receive from the Rebel Government 10 per cent. on the valuation of the property thus destroyed.

Dr. McMillan, proprietor of the Charleston House at Memphis, is among those arrested. He is charged with being an agent of the Rebel Government and concoctor of the plot. The prisoners are confined in Irving Block. They will be tried before a military commission, and probably be hanged.

Movements of the Pirate Semmes.

CAIRO, November 30.—Information of a seemingly reliable character is to the effect that Captain Semmes, of the pirate *Alabama*, arrived at Bagdad, Mexico, on October 15, *en route* for Richmond, *via* Matamoras.

The Arkansas Legislature.

CAIRO, November 30.—Up to November 29, there was not a quorum of the Arkansas Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Judge Holt Declines.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

It is rumored this morning that Judge Holt has declined the office of Attorney-General of the United States recently tendered to him by the President.

Major-General Banks.

The Daily *Chronicle* of this morning, speaking of Major-General Banks' preparations to shortly leave here for New Orleans to resume his position as head of the Department of the Gulf, including Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, says: "His civil policy has met the approval of the President of the United States, and he returns to his post at the request of the Executive; and it is no less pleasant to announce that the kindliest relations exist between Major-General Banks and Major-General Canby, in charge of the military operations in the division of West Mississippi.

From Butler's Front.

There had been a fierce cannonading of about two hours' duration, in front of General Butler's lines, and although shells exploded within three hundred lines of headquarters, no serious casualties occurred.

Hood's Movements.

The Richmond military authorities seem resigned to surrender the exterior lines of communication, in hope that Hood's aggressive movement will restore the old lines connecting the Rebel armies east and west by way of Knoxville, Lynchburg, East Tennessee, and the Virginia valley. Everything thus far indicates that this is the object of Hood's present move. Richmond papers argue that if Hood were at Knoxville, he would be in position either to make invasions into Ohio and Kentucky, or to effect a junction with Lee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE MAIL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States *vs.* Andrew J. Smith. Before reported. The defendant, who was a post office "route" agent for the mails between Mauch Chunk and Jeanville, in this State, is charged with stealing letters from the mail in his charge. The United States allege generally that complaints had frequently been preferred to the Department that letters sent in this route did not reach their destination, and an investigation was ordered, with a view of ascertaining the cause.

Suspicion was directed to the defendant, and he was arrested, and is now being tried upon the specific charge laid in the indictment, to the effect that on the 5th of October last he stole from the mail a letter mailed at the town of Orwell, Bradford county, by Ezra N. Matthews, and addressed to H. L. Williams, Buck Mountain, Carbon county, Pa. The letter contained photographs of Matthews and wife. The letter never reached its destination, as was testified to by Mr. Williams. On the day when it was to transmit, defendant being the agent in charge of the mails, he transferred from the 5th of October letters in that, which at Hazle creek bridge, a station on the route, he saw scraps of paper thrown from the mail car.

He saw the hand and arm of the person throwing them out, and said he could not mistake that person on the person doing it. Witness picked up some of these documents, which proved to be parts of the letter and photographs of Mr. Matthews, before noticed. These facts the witness testified to, and defendant was arrested by A. R. Weber, a special agent of the Post Office Department.

The case for the United States had not closed at noon to-day.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—The Harris *Habeas Corpus* case.—The Commonwealth *ex rel.* Harris *vs.* Provost Marshal Finn. In compliance with the order of the Court, the defendant this morning came in with an amended return to the writ of habeas corpus requiring him to produce the body of Jennie Harris, to the effect that at the time of the issuing of the writ Miss Harris was not in his custody, and that he, the said Finn, had not now control of the person of Harris, and could not therefore produce her in Court.

Mr. Brewster, for the relator, likewise objected to this return as evasive, the respondent failing to state that the latter had not had control at any time of the person of the relator, and that, therefore, if he had such control or custody, had been made of the relator.

The Court sustained the objection, and ordered Colonel Frink to make a more full and explicit return.

THE CASE OF EDWIN WALTON, CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF JACOB S. MAYBERRY.—The case of Walton, a policeman, charged with the murder of Jacob S. Mayberry, at half past 11 o'clock, on the night of the 4th of July last, was resumed this morning. After our reports closed, yesterday afternoon, several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, whose testimony agreed as to the main facts at the close, to wit, that Edwin Walton being the policeman upon the beat, including Ninth and Poplar streets, he despatched a messenger to the Hand-in-Hand Engine House to request that the parties there engaged in discharging a gun should desist; that the gun having finally been put away, Mayberry, the deceased, who was one of those engaged in firing the gun, came to the spot where Walton stood, and entered upon a discussion as to his right to fire the gun, it being Fourth of July, or nearly it of the night or day of July; that words ensued, followed by a scuffle and fight, in the course of which, according to the testimony for the Commonwealth, the prisoner struck deceased several times about the head and shoulders with a "billy," some of the witnesses testified that quiet and order to conduct should be observed on his beat; that the prisoners, of whom Mayberry was one, had been previously told by other officers to quit the firing of the gun, and that it had been taken away from them, and only returned upon a promise that they would not fire it again; that notwithstanding this they continued at various points in the neighborhood to discharge it, and when at the engine house they disregarded the previous request that they should cease.

The most important parts of the defense, as opened by Mr. Budd, however, was that in the scuffle and fight between the parties at Ninth and Poplar streets, the deceased wrenched prisoner's "billy" from his hand, inflicted several blows with it upon his face, head, and arm, and that having become separated the deceased was advancing upon prisoner, when the latter having declared his intention to shoot, if the deceased continued to approach, did shoot, with fatal effect. The case is on trial.

THE REBEL FLEET IN THE JAMES.

ITS STRENGTH AND PERSONNEL.

Interesting Statements of Deserters.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Among a number of Rebel deserters brought to this city this morning, from City Point, were five of the crew of the Rebel iron-clad *Fredericksburg*.

These deserters say that the Rebel fleet which is now stationed on the James river, a few hundred yards this side of Chapin's Bluff, under command of Commodore Mitchell, consists of the *Fredericksburg, Virginia* and *Richmond*, iron-clads, and the *Nansemond, Beaufort, Hampton, Roanoke*, and *Henry*, wooden vessels. The *Fredericksburg* is commanded by Captain Thomas H. Boots, and her complement is 150 men, but this number has been greatly reduced by desertions.

The authorities, however, are diligent in filling up the complement by transferring men from the army. The men thus transferred are greatly dissatisfied with the change, and take the first opportunity to desert.

The armament of the *Fredericksburg* consists of one 7-inch Brook rifle forward gun, one 9 and ten 4-inch broadside guns on each side, and a 10-inch after pivot gun. Two howitzers are now being fixed on her spar-deck.

The armament of the other iron-clads is the same as that of the *Fredericksburg*, with the exception of the *Virginia*, on which vessel the forward guns consist of 8 and 11-inch pieces.

Every night a picket is thrown out in a small boat in front of the fleet.

On Monday night these men were out on picket duty, in company with two officers. While on watch the officers fell asleep, when the men stole their side-arms and rowed for the shore, which they reached in safety without waking their sleeping commanders. After gaining the shore they pushed the boat back into the stream with the officers in it, and then made for our lines.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, December 1.—The steam-tug *American Eagle* has arrived from Portland, and reports that she left that place yesterday with the ship *George Turner* in tow for Boston, but during a gale last night was obliged to cut the ship adrift.

PORTLAND, December 1.—The steamship *Peruvian* has been chartered by the Canard Company.

SINKING OF THE 'FLORIDA."

Full Particulars of the Rebel Pirate—Efforts Made to Rescue Her, Etc.

THE SINKING OF THE "FLORIDA."

FORTRESS MONROE, November 29.—The question of what shall be done with the *Florida* has been definitely and summarily disposed of without reference to international law. Instead of being now on her way to Rio Janeiro, or Bahia, with her captured crew on board, as it was expected she would be, the notorious privateer lies nine fathoms deep in the waters of the James, off Newport News.

On the 18th inst. the *Florida*, then lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, was ordered by the Navy Department to be taken up the James river and anchored under the guns of the ram *Atlanta*, off Newport News. She was commanded by Acting Master Jonathan Baker, who had a crew of ten men, and there were besides, Third Assistant Engineer Lannan, an acting ensign, and four firemen.

On the 19th the *Florida* went to Norfolk to coal, and just before starting was run into by the transport steamer *Alliance*, and very seriously damaged. The transport struck her on her bow, knocking off her head chains and booms, and otherwise injuring her. She was in very bad condition when captured, and all the time since her arrival here, she has leaked so badly as to keep the steam-pump engaged continually.

The collision with the *Alliance* greatly increased the volume of the water which constantly poured into her, causing her to fill at the rate of eighteen inches an hour. On the arrival of the *Florida* at Newport News an additional pump was secured from the *Atlanta*, and the two were kept uninterruptedly at work. The position of the vessel was about half a mile from the shore, and three-quarters of a mile below the *Atlanta*.

Here she had remained since the 20th. A very strict watch had been kept day and night, as it was supposed that measures might be taken by the Rebels to attempt her destruction from the shore. About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, one of the pumps on board suddenly gave out, throwing an additional burden upon the remaining one, to such the water was for a time apparently kept down as before.

At 12½ o'clock Mr. Baker inspected the pump, and observing that the water was not then gaining, retired. An hour afterwards the engineer in charge reported to him that he could not keep the vessel clear, and that the water was gaining constantly. The commander immediately called all hands, the deck pumps were rigged, and they commenced bailing actively. The *Atlanta* was also signaled without delay, and two boats' crews were hurried from the ram to the aid of the sinking vessel.

Before they arrived, however, the water had risen considerably above the fire-room floor, so that it was found necessary to put the fires out. The pump-engine was thus stopped, and the water kept pouring in at a fearful rate. It was impossible at any time, after it was found the ill-fated ship was sinking, to move her towards the shore, as there was but seven pounds pressure of steam—just sufficient to work the pumps.

Neither was there means at hand for towing her ashore. From the fact that the boilers of the *Florida* were constructed for burning soft coal, and there was only hard coal on board, it took, under any circumstances, a long time to get up sufficient steam to work her engines.

In a few minutes after sending the two boats to the *Florida*, Captain Woodward, of the *Atlanta*, came himself on board to see what could be done to keep her afloat. But it was apparent that she must soon sink, and the men were ordered to save their effects, and prepare to leave her to her fate. The *Florida* kept rapidly filling up, so that at seven o'clock the water was a foot above the berth deck.

At the same time that Mr. Baker signaled the *Atlanta*, he sent a telegraphic message to Admiral Porter at this place, that the *Florida* was sinking. The admiral immediately ordered the tug *Fogg* to steam up to the *Florida*, and tow her into shoal water towards the shore. The tug came alongside at 7.15, but the *Florida* was by this time so near sinking that it was deemed dangerous to attach it, as in going down she would take the tug along with her. A few minutes after, with eight feet of water in her, she careened over and disappeared stern foremost. Mr. Baker and Captain Woodward remained alongside in the tug until she went under.

The *Florida* had all her guns, and everything on board just as when she was captured. The cause of her sinking is considered undoubtedly to be the collision with the transport steamer, and it is supposed that the Government will call upon the owner of that vessel for damages.

There is a feeling of general satisfaction among naval officers here, at the fate of the *Florida*. It is considered much preferable to have her disposed of here, and then indemnity be offered to the Brazilian Government, than suffer the humiliation of taking her back, and seeing her saluted as she would enter the harbor of Rio Janeiro in triumph with the Rebel flag flying. This would have been a bitter pill to the American officers who would have to accompany her.

It is not definitely known what caused the water suddenly to pour into the *Florida* in so much greater volume after midnight, than on the morning she sank. The engineer thought that something had happened to the sea-cocks of the engine, and others supposed that some portion of the bottom-planks had given way. After the collision with the *Alliance*, the Admiral caused her to be enlighted several feet, so as to have less surface under water.

LIEUTENANT CUSHING'S EXPLOIT.

Admiral Porter received to-day the flag of the torpedo boat with which the gallant Lieutenant Cushing performed his famous exploit. The flag was recaptured at Plymouth, and with it, the colors of the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, which were also forwarded to the Admiral. Lieutenant Cushing's coat, which he took off when he jumped overboard, was found at the same time. The coat was perforated with three bullet holes, showing how narrow was the escape of the brave young lieutenant.—*N. Y. World.*

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Colonel Robert R. Corson, State Military Agent, received to-day the following telegraph from Annapolis in relation to our released prisoners:—

"Seven hundred sick and wounded paroled prisoners just arrived, mostly convalescent. Another boat is in sight, with bad cases."

Any stores sent to No. 133 Walnut street will be forwarded to Annapolis by Colonel Corson.

Hood's Advance Into Tennessee—The Movements on Tuesday Last.

NASHVILLE, November 30, Midnight.—There was a sharp fight yesterday at Spring Hill, twelve miles south of Franklin. Our cavalry was driven back upon our infantry lines, which checked the enemy. A train was attacked near Harpeth river, and the locomotive captured.

A squad of Rebel cavalry dashed across the Chattanooga Railroad yesterday, near Cheshire, tearing up the track. The train was detained all night, but came in this morning. Our troops have fallen back around Franklin.

Seizure of Arms in Canada.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., December 1.—The customs authorities yesterday seized some boxes which on examination were proved to contain gun carriages with canister, grape shot, etc., for 18-pounder guns.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners at Annapolis.

NO NEWS FROM HOOD'S MARCH—CONSERVATISM AT SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—The *American's* special despatch from Annapolis states that the steamer *Constitution* has arrived with seven hundred paroled men. She left Savannah on Sunday evening.

No papers have been received later than the 22d instant. Nothing definite is known of General Sherman's movements, but it was the general belief at Savannah that he is advancing on that city in two columns.

All was consternation among the Rebel Jayhawkites.

The Steamer "North Star" Signalled.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The steamer *North Star*, now overdue from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 30 ult., was spoken yesterday in tow of her convoy, her machinery being disabled. She is expected to arrive at this port this evening or to-morrow morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Stocks are firmer; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Chamberlin preferred, 65¾; Illinois Central, 106½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 118; Reading, 134½; Hudson River, 117¾; Canton Co., 57½; Missouri 6s, 61; Erie, 97. One year Certificates, 97½; Gold, 2-16@2, 41½; 10-40s, 98½; 5-20s, Coupons, 105½; Coupon 6s, 107½; Gold, 2½.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special Attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

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Sewing Machines.

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PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

10-7-2m

STULL'S

NEW PATENT STOVE,

FOR COOKING AND HEATING BY GAS.

Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at

11-30-1m No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

GAS HEATING STOVES!

CHEAPER THAN COAL OR WOOD!

EAGLE GAS HEATING STOVE,

THE ONLY ONE THAT IS

FREE FROM SMOKE OR SMELL.

Will Heat

OFFICES, PARLORS, DINING, SLEEPING, AND BATH ROOMS,

With less trouble, in less time, and at less expense than any Coal or Wood Stove. They are very convenient for use in apartments in which there is no Chimney Flue

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No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET,

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SAVE YOUR FUEL.

COAL AT HALF PRICE.

If our readers will call at

No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET,

On CHARLES B. BAKER, Agent,

He will convince them of the utility, comfort, and economy of Downer's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands. These Strips totally exclude Cold, Wind, Rain, Sleet, and Dust from the crevices around Doors and Windows, and are warranted for five years.

Call or send for Circular. 11-29 stuth3m

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLIAM'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.

Gas Fixtures furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,

11-19-1m No. 601 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

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FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

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CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

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DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS

AT AUCTION PRICES.

To close a consignment of three cases of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, and CROCUSES, just received (and opened this day), from Rotterdam. They will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent. from my catalogue price.

ROBERT BUIST, JR.,

Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET STREET,

11-28-6t Above Ninth.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

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At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

BAZAAR, NINTH AND SANSOM Streets.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., On Saturday Morning next,

At 10 o'clock, comprising about

SIXTY HORSES,

suited to harness and the saddle, including several fast trotting horses and some superior saddle horses.

Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, light wagons, &c., with which the sale will commence.

Also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, whips, robes, &c.

No postponement on account of the weather.

Sale of horses, &c., on Wednesday.

Sale of city stables, Ninth and Locust streets, on Thursday, December 1.

Carriages and harness at 10 A. M.

ALFRED H. HENDERSON, Auctioneer.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, INTERNAL REVENUE, Philadelphia, November 26, 1864.—Sale of French brandy, at auction, on Monday, December 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the bonded warehouse of JESSE HOOD, No. 1 Front street, above Market, all over-proof cognac brandy, being the property of Henry Lesse, Esq., of New York, seized and liable to confiscation for unauthorized leaves. JESSE R. HAR